AUSTRALASIA.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Conner, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall No-vember 6. She brings us the latest advices from our correspondents in the antipodes.

NEW ZEALAND

The Recent Outbreak in New Zenland-Fablan Policy of the Natives-The Hau-Hau Fanatics-The Last Fight with the Natives-Defeat of the British, with a Loss of Twenty

WELLINGTON, Sept. 25, 1868. Atthough the present outbreak in New Zealand will not probably assume very serious dimensions it affords a very conclusive indication of the troubles which will doubtless embarrass the colony until the settlers' millennium shall arrive, and the extermination of the Maori race be an accomplished fact. No lasting peace can ever again be hoped for with the natives. The Maoris seem to know that their race is fated to go down, either by peace or war, and are determined to die like brave men and warriors, on the battle field. Quiet may be temporarily restored: but the disturbances will infallibly break out again so soon as a single ray of opportunity breaks

During the last war a sect sprang up which had for Me object the senunciation of Christian doctrines and the extermination of Europeans. This sect was called Hau-haus, from a peculiar noise made by them in their ceremonies, something like the barking of can be learned, consists in dancing round a pole, led by the "tins," or priests, slowly at first, until they work themselves into a high state of excitement rushing about foaming at the mouth and velling like

the character of the war, and bloodshed and massacres became the one object of the conflict. A numus growth was marked by a number of atrocities among which the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner

among which the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner stands out conspicuously. Volkner was hung, his body shockingly mutilated and his eyes torn from their sockets and swallowed by Kereopa, the leader of the Hau-haus.

Inflamed by this murder and the addresses of the Te Ua and other of the Maori prophets, the Mau-Haus rapidly gained accessions to their cause. They were, however, at last severely defeated, and about the end of hast year the more violent of the seet, to the number of several hundreds, were sent to the Chatham Islands, where they were kept as prisoners. The escape of these men three months ago has been already chronicled in the Herald, with all its attendant details.

andant details.

The first really serious fight between the lately

already chronicied in the Herald, with all its attendant details.

The first really serious fight between the lately risen Hau-Haus and the government forces has just taken place, and has resulted in the defeat of the latter, with a loss of twenty-one killed and forty wounded. The natives also lost very heavily; but unless they soon receive a decisive defeat the guerilla war now inauguraled may last indefinitely. The following letter from the iront gives the details of the recent battle. The letter is written by the officer commanding the British forces:—

CAMP WAIRL, Sept. 2, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor to state for the information of the honorable the Minister for Colonial Defence, that I left here at four A. M. on the 7th inst. with the force, as per margin, injending to reach Te Ruaarur through the bush, attack that village and return by Te Ngutnotemanu. On reaching Mawhitiwhiti we struck inland on the main track to Te Ngutnotemanu and to seaward of the track that is supposed to exist and marked out on the map to Te Ruaaruru. After proceeding some distance on a very old trail it ceased altogether. We then headed in the supposed direction of the place named. We got into a very rough country, intersected with guiles and streams and a perfect network of supplejacks. About one P. M. we ascended a bush ridge, and, on the advice of Honl Papara, our guide, struck for the sea, to try and hit a track.

THE FIRST OF THE FIGHT.

After struggling in the bush for another hour we heard voices alead and I sent a native up a tree to recomnoitre. He cound only see smoke. Pushing on in the direction of the voices we came upon three or four bark huts, which were rushed by the Kupapas, who fired into them, the immates rushing away, leaving two killed and three children, who were taken. I then left the Kupapas to bring up the rear and directed Major von Tempsky to lead on with the men ander his immediate command, sending then papara and a few natives in front. We soon got lates a fair track and atter proceeding about 400 or 500

THE RETREAT.

As I could see that it would be impossible to rush, and even if successful to hold the place, as the enemy ware not only occupying out around three sides of it and up in the rata trees, some of which were hold was the butt and loopholed, determined too colect the wounded, not seven by the collect the wounded, not seven by the collect the wounded, not seven by the collect the wounded, not seven by the wounded with Capt. Now-land, instructing the latter to keep Honi Papara in view, who had promised to strike a way out. I was obliged to trust to his knowledge of the country, he having lived there for some time. I then returned to Major Von Tempsky, and sent kemp to collect as many of his men as he could, and send them to join Cappiain Nowland in front. I then desired Major von Tempsky, and sent kemp to collect as many of his men as he could, and send them to join Cappiain Nowland in front. I then desired Major von Tempsky to collect the rest of the men to form a rear guard and come on at out. The capping was a company were find peaked to capping the company were find peaked to capping the capping were find peaked to the capping of the capping was an undergrowth, which, with the eight stretchers we now had, was a work of toil and difficulty. We at length reached the creek that runs through Timaru, but still no track. Presently the news was brought to me that Major Von Tempsky, Captain Buck, Captain McDonnell (N. C.) and Leutenant Hunter were shiled, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told Leutenant Huster were killed, and that he had told

men, with four natives, who reported Captain Palmer and Lieutenant Hastings as having bean killed. I enclose the statement of Sub-inspector Roberts of what took place from the time when he became sensor of the reserver.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Native Troubles-Insurrection Agultust :-Government-Rapid Progress of the Colony-The Protestant Mission-Slavery Anablished in the New Hebriues. Sydney, Oct. 1, 1868.

The latest accounts and newspape's received from Noumes show that New Caledor, a, now so rapidly emerging from the condition of a French penal settlement into the more enviable status of a nourishing colony has recently been embarrassed, like New Zealand and Fiji, with native troubles. From a long report addressed by Capitaine A. Mathieu, the Colo nial Secretary, to the government, which has just been published in the Moniteur de la Nouvelle Caletoine, it seems the troubles originated in a contest between Cazaloumans, Chief of Houailou, and Ica, Chief of Houarail, in reference to their respective claims to the marital-proprietorship of a certain native beauty. Hostilities began between the two tribes on this interesting subject in the early part of 1867 and continued in a desultory manner with comparatively sight loss of life to the end of the year. Somewhere about the end of the year 1867 the war developed on the part of the Houailous inro an insurrection against the French government and several colouists were killed. Ica and his tribe took part with the authorities in obtaining reparation for the atrocities perpetrated. On the 26th of January last a man named Dialicouyo, one of the chief advisers of of Cazaioumans, was captured, and by a decision of the French commandant at Canala sentenced to be imprisoned for a period of six months in the penitentiary on the isle of Nou. In March a case of cannibalism among the rebels was reported, and the commandant of Napoleonville was sent to Houailou, accompanied with a sufficient mili-

March a case of cannibalism among the rebels was reported, and the commandant of Napoleonville was sent to Homilou, accompanied with a sufficient military force, to conduct an examination into the matter. Incidentally he learned while at Houallou that a plot was on foot for the murder of Ica and a chief named Al, to be followed by a wholesale murder of the whites of the district and a general insurrection in the northern part of the island. Although he succeeded in frustrating this scheme he was unable to capture Cazaloulmans and his tribe.

On the 5th May a convict named Tranchant was murdered in his hammock by the Hoains, a tribe who were allies of the Houailous, and who were reported to have previously avowed their intention to kill every white man they found alone until Dialicouy was released. Shortly afterwards thirteen friendly Kanaks (natives) were murdered by the same tribe. In July M. Mantin with twenty men was sent to punish the murderers. On the 14th July the troops entered the first village of the Houins, conquered the warriors whom they found there and pursued the fugitives from village to village, killing twelve and wounding many more. Another party under Captain de Bailieres was sent out on the 20th July to obtain hostages of peace, but without success. On the 25th July M. Mantin set out again from Canals and at Conhin destroyed some houses and killed fifteen of the enemy. On the 6th August the two partners were listed under the command of Captain Matheu and were instructed to administer a severe lesson to the obstreperous Kanaks. After crossing the Douhouinshem, an affuent of the Ari, they marened upon the village of Pote. This village consists of two groups of huts. Captain de Balieres was charged with an attack on the first, while M. Mantin was sent forward to fire the second, in the midst of which was the dwelling of the chief, Shabrao. The noise made by the troops, however, alarmed the Kanaks, and they were preparing for flight, when Captain Matheu ordered the troops to fire. Shabrao managed

FEEJEE.

Payment of the First Instalment of the United States Debt-A Native Town Shelled by the British-Forty-one Natives Killed-Destruc tion of Six Plautations-Thakombau Brought Tribes-Outrages by the Colonists Upon the Natives-Cannibalism at Vato Island-Great Activity of the Volcano at Tanna.

SYDNEY, Oct. 1, 1868. The Fejee Trading and Banking Company have paid into the hands of the American Consul at Melbourne the sum of \$12,250, the stipulated first instalment of the debt due by Thakombau to the United States government. The company is now fairly floated on the money market, and will, no doubt, be able to meet

their further engagements as they mature. Affairs in Feejee are now more ansettled than ever. The colonists are being driven off their plantations, and King Thakombau seems powerless to protect them. One rather severe lesson, however, has been recently given to the natives by Commodore Lambert, who left for Feejee about two months ago. On arriving at Levuka he found matters generally in a very unsatisfactory condition, and discovering that Thakombau was either unable or unwilling to redress the grelvances of the settlers he determined to do so himself with the aid of his marines. The disturbances on the Rewa river were especially alarming. A German settler, Mr. Pinger, had been compelled to fly from his plantation, and the natives had occupied his land and built a village upon it. Six English planters had also been threatened, and unless something was specifily done would also be dispossessed. Having manned his boats the Commodore, accompanied by the Consul, a couple of howitzers and some white volunteers, proceeded up the Kewa to reinstate Mr. Plunger in his property. It was arranged that a powwow should, if possible, take place, and the affair be peaceably settled through the consul, but that if this should be found impracticable the viliage should be destroyed. At a town called viria a planter reinforced the party with about sixty Tanna laborers, who were to slid in getting the boats over the sand bars which every here and there block the river. The force arrived at the viliage of Levuka (the one built on Mr. Pfluger's land, on the third day from leaving the ship, and some of the settlers, who spoke reege, paddled across to the shore to invite the chief to have a talk with Mr. Thurston, the consul. The chief declined the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to defend the interview and said he was quite prepared to give the howitzers. When the man got on shore, the natives had all disappeared. The marines were then formed round the palisades of the village, and a few men were re-ombarking, however, the natives came ro upon it. Six English planters had also been threat ened, and unless something was speedily done

other success to trusty of their laborers, with the natives.
Only three men were killed on the side of the whites, but a number were wounded. It has subsequently been ascertained that forty-one of the natives were killed, including a chief of Na Koro Vatu, named Ma Kuce. The number of the wounded must have been also very considerable. The Commodore is biamed for having allowed the matter to end at once, especially as the natives, instead of being awed, seem only to have been exasperated and inflamed by the punishment they received. They have since destroyed six plantations, houses, crops and lences included. The total loss involved is estimated at £6,000. Meanwhile Mr. Pfluger is afraid to return to his property. There is some talk of organizing a settler's malitia and carrying on the mated at £5,000. Meanwhile Mr. Pfluger is afraid to return to his property. There is some talk of organizing a settler's millita and carrying on the fight in the more remote districts before the natives come further down the river. There will yet be some sanguinary outrages before the affair termi-

himself. King Thankombay, was taken severely to task by the Commodore or using insulting language to the British Cousul. The King had to eat a good bit slice of humble pie, and in addition to deposit a sum of £100 at "60 British Consulate as a piedge for his good be avior henceforward. To such a melegately pass is the King of the Cannibal Islands now reducted.

his good be aver henceforward. To such a melagacholy pass is the King of the Cannibal Islands dow reducted to the King of the Cannibal Islands dow recently severly punished, are again obstreperous, and another expedition is shortly to be made against them. The last Feejeean atrocity is eminentity characteristic of the people. When the Navosa tribes heard that "makombau had summoned a war council of the Ban chiefs they sent a message to the chief of Na Wai Ga, who furnished the Yema with guides in the last war and invited them to a conference at Navosa. On the Nawaigans assembling at the latter place the Navosa people fell upon them without warning and chubbed them to death. Sparing none, and eating them afterwards. They then went to the town and burned it, killing and eating the women and children.

The whites, however, seem disposed to rival the natives in crueity and inhumanity. They have not yet reached the point of eating their enemies, but they are constantly committing atrocities almost equally guilty. Among recent outrages the following are somewhat fair specimens. One brute, displeased at a native boy for some cause or another, took up a red hot from and branded him with several ornamental scars on the back. The King (Thakombau) fined him for this innocent amusement the sum of one pound (five dollars); but he refused to pay it, and the matter was referred to the British Consul, who banished the man from Feejee. He has since arrived in Sydney, having been conveyed free of expense in the Challenge, Another wretch, dissatisfied with the amount of work performed by one of his servants, tied him up, flogged him until his back was covered with blood and them rubbed hot chile pepper into the wounds. The British Consul sentenced this man to a fine of £150; but he claims to be an American clitizen, and refuses to pay until an American ship-of-war comes to Feejee. He refuses also to recognize the authority of Dr. Brower, the American Consul; but the two Consuls will probably settle the matter in some way shortly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

In the HERALD of Friday it appeared that the point made by Judge Advocate Belton at the State Association meeting when the name of the Mutual Club was called was decided "well taken" by the President. The true statement is:-When Judge Advocate Belton objected to the name of the Mutual Club being continued on the roll Mr. Kelly, of the Empire Club, raised a point of order that the association could transact no business unless there wa a quorum present, and it could not be ascertained if the quorum was present until the roll was called. This was the point of order that the President decided "well taken," and on the strength of this decision it was that the Judge Advocate entered

Zeiler is particularly unfortunate. On Friday evening he fell accidentally and broke his knee

The Albany papers are in a most pitable plight, and reporters who can report matters as they are

The Albany papers are in a most pitable plight, and reporters who can report matters as they are might there stand a good chance. The accounts of the State Association, as published by these gentlemen, are most exquisite specimens of their ability to get things wrong.

To-morrow the Empires will have a closing day at Hoboken. All their members and friends are expected to be in attendance, and those who belong to the club and desire to see the game upheld will be on hand, as the ground is now being destroyed, and it may be a matter of some difficulty to secure a ground for the coming year.

The New England Association met at Boston on Tuesday, in the rooms of the Lowell Club, corner of West and Mason streets. The President of the association, Mr. C. W. Clifford, of New Bedford, was in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. C. R. Byram, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Forsyth, reported that there was in the treasury \$124\$, and that of this amount \$19.50 was received from the sale of the silver champion ball of the New England Association. The ball had been melted and sold in a bar, making thirteen ounces and eighteen pennyweights.

The following are the officers and committees for the ensuing year:—President, M. M. Rogers, Vice President, A. Bush; Recording Secretary, C. R. Byram; C. Yean Caupen. Delegates to the National Convention—M. M. Rogers, C. W. Clifford, A. Bush; with C. H. Shepley, F. A. Lewis and C. R. Byram as alternates. Committees on Rules and Regulations—H. J. Boardman, N. S. Smith, F. A. Lewis. Committee on Credentials—C. R. Byram, P. S. Hagan, J. L. Ingalis.

The first annual Convention of the New Jersey state Association of Rose ital Parara was heady.

Ingalis.

The first annual Convention of the New Jersey Sjate Association of Base Ball Piarers was held at New Brunswick on Wednesdyy afternoon. President E. A. Ward conducted the proceedings. The following named delegates were in attendance:—A. P. Mayhew and J. D. Leonard, American Club, Newark; Thomas D. Harrison and J. H. Westervett, Bergen Club, Bergen; T. B. Wood and George W. Denver, Champion Club, Jersey Cluy; W. L. veit, Bergen Club, Bergen; T. B. Wood and George W. Denver, Champion Club, Jersey City; W. L. Meintire, Cheisea Club, Long Branch; E. A. Ward, Eureka Club, Newark; E. H. Landell and P. Sheridan, Newark Club, Newark; John A. Fleming and Charles O. Hudaut, Princeton Club, Princeton; James Gaie and Samuel Armory, Resolute Club, Elizabeth; John W. McMeyers and Robert L. Hoagland, Star Club, New Brunswick; Messrs. Bernard and Young, Raritan Club, South Amboy, and Messrs. O'Sbaughnessy and Farrington, Union Club, Hudson city.

O'Shaughnessy and Farrington, Union Gub, Hudson city.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved the report of officers and nominating committees were presented. The following named clubs were admitted to membership:—Raritan Club, South Amboy; Cheisea Club, Long Branch; Union Club, Hudson City; Marion and Atia Gubs, Jersey City; Atlantic Club, Elizabeth; Liberty Club, New Brunswick. The officers of the Association reported that the society was in a most prosperous condition. They suggested that a committee be appointed to revise and amend the laws of the Association.

The treasurer reported as follows:—Receipts, seventy-two dollars; disbursements, thirty-six dol-

The treasurer reported as follows:—Receipts, seventy-two dollars; disbursements, thirty-six dollars; amount in the treasury, fity-five dollars.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President, J. A. Fenning, Princeton, N. J.; First Vice President, Thos. D. Harrison, Bergen; Second Vice President, Geo. Parmeice, Elizabeth; Recording Secretary, W. L. McIntire, Chelsea, Long Branch; Treasurer, M. L. McIntire, Chelsea, Long Branch; The officers were then duly installed, and the Convention proceeded to act on such questions as might be pre-

were then duly installed, and the Convention proceeded to act on such questions as might be pre synted. Several amendments were made to the constitution.

Messra. Fenning, Wood and Ward were elected delegates to the National Base Ball Convention, which is to be held at Washington in December. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the State Legislature to secure the Assembly Chamber at Trenton for the next annual session of the Association. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote "square" against professional ball players and professional playing. The Convention adjourned to bold its next session at Jersey City, providing the State Assembly rooms cannot be obtained.

Immediately after the close of the New York State

Immediately after the close of the New York State
Association meeting, the following telegram was received:—New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 11—J. S. Page,
President New York State Association Ease Bail
Players, Assembly Chamber, Albany—The base bail
players of New Jersey in Convention assembled send
greeting to their friends in New York. J. A. Fenning, President, F. B. Wood, Secretary."

To this the following answer was returned:—"Albany, New York, Nov. 11, 1865—J. A. Fenning, Esq.,
President New Jersey State Association Base Bail
Players, New Brunswick, N. J.—We have suided our
labors happily. The bail players of New York exchange greetings with the ball players of New Jorsey, Z. Voorhies, President; M. J. Kelly, Secrelary."

and the second s

THE ALLEGED WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, was the only member of the Congressional sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraudulent transactions in at the committee room, 229 Broadway, yesterday. In the absence of his illustrious conferes. General In the absence of his litustrious conferes—General Van Wyck, of New York, and Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island—who are taking things easy somewhere out of town, Mr. Benton is getting along swimmingly. Two of the long expected witnesses presented themselves for examination yesterday, one of them, Collector Ealley, being of such vast importance that the investigation was resumed immediately on his arrival. From the fact that the doors were kept closed during the greater part of the day, and that the committee and its recording secretary were discovered looking exceedingly haggard and exhausted on their being opened again, it is to be inferred that the Collector underwent a full length exomination.

Mr. Benton, white regretting his inability to furnish any particulars, kindly volunteered the statement that the evidence elicited yesterday was of the utmost importance, and so far abandoned his official reserve as to say that some very startling disclosures have aiready been made, and additional ones are condiently expected.

Judge Pullerton has expressed a desire to testify before the committee, and stands next on the list of important witnesses. The investigation will be resumed on Monday.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have to notice the recent dedication of Meth-odist churches in Newburg, N. Y.; Mount Alto, Pa.. and Piqua, Ohio; Baptist churches in Hillsboro, N. C., and High Hills, Va.; Lutheran churches in Van Wert, Ohio, and Alexandria, Va., and a Moravian church in York, Pa. Rio, Wis.; Danville, Iowa; Alpena, Mich., and Plano, Ill., Congregational houses worship have also been lately dedicated. At Strondsburg, Pa., last month. a new Presbyterian house of worship, built at a cost of \$12,000, was duly dedicated. Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, preached the sermon, and President Cattell, of Lafayette College, offered the prayer of dedication. \$1,200 was contributed on the spot towards liquidating the debt

contributed on the spot towards liquidating the debt resting on the edifice. The corner stone of a new Presbyterian charch was laid at Sing Sing on Thursday last with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by the excellent pastor, Rev. W. Phraner. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Duryea, of Brooklyn, and Sutphen, of New York city, and the clergy of the village participated in the excretses.

Some time ago one of the immisters of Louisville, Ry., while in his study one Sunday afternoon was much disturbed by a group of noisy, profane boys at their play. He spoke to them, but no attention being paid to him his next thought was to drive them of. As he approached them to execute his purpose the still, small voice whispered that it was better to lead them in the way, the truth and the life than to drive them from his presence. They were therefore spoken to kindly, and in return kept their promise to assemble the next Sunday afternoon in a room near by, which was then secured. Soon after a second room was obtained and both were filled with children. In this neighborhood a substantial edifice has just been completed and adjoining ground purchased on which to build a larger and more costly structure at some future day. The new building, under the name of the McKee Mission chapel, was dedicated last month, Rev. Drs. E. P. Humphrey, W. L. Breckinridge, J. L. McKee and J. S. Hays taking part in the services.

last month, Rev. Drs. E. P. Humphrey, W. L. Breckinridge, J. L. McKee and J. S. Hays taking part in
the services.

A new house of worship just erected by the United
Presbyterians Colona, Pa., was recently dedicated.
The church cost about \$4,000, and on the day of dedication there was a debt of \$1,100 upon it. After the
sermon \$670 were subscribed toward diminishing
this burden.

A few miles west of Fayetteville, N. C., the MePherson Presbyterian church have just built a commodious house of worship. Aid was given
them in the enterprise by the Southern Assembly's
Sastentation Committee. The dedicatory service
took place the 31st uit.

A small Cumberland Presbyterian sanctuary, near
Lincoin, Ill., was dedicated last month.

Two years ago the Congregational Society of
Highland, Kansas, numbering then only nine members, began the work of building a house of worship.
The Congregational Union helped them with \$500.
By perseverance and industry they secured \$4,500
more, and a little while ago the house was duly consecrated, free of debt.

Installation of a Jewish Minister-Grand and Impressive Ceremonies at the New Temple-

The magnificent Jewish temple, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, was yesterday the scene of very interesting and imposing ceremonies, the occasion being the installation of the Rev. James K. Gutheim as English minister to the congregation. The spectacle was indeed brilliant in every respect, and perhaps never on any previous occasion did the spiendid edifice present such a grand and solemn appearance. Unquestionably no building of the kind in this country or elsewhere surpasses it in point of costly country or elsewhere surpassed it in point of coulty arrangement, judicious and agreeable design, gor within their paic, and that they are exempt from the sun shone through its exquisitely flushed win the sun shone through its exquisitely flushed win the sun should be considered the construction of the sun should the word "abontmations," if applied to the dream upon the vest in the company of those who have the sun the company of those who have the sun the control of arrangement, judicious and agreeable design, gor-

won during his stay in New Orieans. Dr. Adier concluded by extending to his colleague the right hand of fellowship, and gave place to the President, Mr. Lewis May, who delivered a brief address welcoming the new infinister. He congratulated the congregation on the occasion, and was sure the career of Mr. Guthelim would be characterized by peace and harmony and productive of blessings to all. The hymn "Du Meine Seele Schwinge" was then given by the choir in excellent style, after which the newly installed minister replied, taking his text from the Proverbs, sixteenth chapier and first verse:—"Unto man belongs the results of the heart, and from the Lord cometh the expression of the tongue." He said that it was with feelings of deep naxiety that he appeared before the congregation. The results of his heart prompted him to a faithful discharge of his duty; but he would fain picture to them the sentiments and feelings which animated his soul at that hour. He dilated at considerable length on what the character of a minister of Israel should be, pointed out the motives which should guide his action, of his various, difficult and responsible duties, and the manner in which they should be performed to be successful. Having drawn a highly effective picture of the scephic he showed how he should be treated in order to dispet the clouds from his mental vision. The reverend genticinan spoke carnessity of the great simplicity of the great simplicity of the distinct bearings of the mast believe only from the strength of his own convictions. To foster a spirit of inquiry, therefore, was one of the great duties of a minister, skirting between ministers and congregation, dwelling particularly on the duties of the former. A minister, he observed, must be actuated by truth, light and love, each of which he explained by appropriate examples, polnting out the distinct bearings of them all. After an eloquent discourse Mr. Gutheim referred in feeling terms to his associations at the South and the pain he experienced in parting with m

the Boston Praveller of the 11th inst. states that the number of wills which have been proved in the Suffoik County Probate Court during the year 1868 will scarcely exceed one hundred, while only six out of that number contain bequests to charitable insututions. Out of the one hundred instruments thirty are from husbands, who give all their property, of

are from husbands, who give all their property, of whatsoever kind, to their wives. Eleven wives devise their property to their husbands, while six have bestowed all their property on relatives in the old country. In one case a large sum was bequeathed to a sister, supposed to be in Ireland, although, as the will stated, the donor did not know her present name or where she lived.

One man recited in his will the kindness of a few dear friends, who, in his loneliness, had administered to his comfort, and having no relatives, left them all his property, ancounting to several thousand dollars.

An old lady, with a heart as large as her purse, remembered a large number of persons who had been kind to her and gave them from \$50 to \$250 each. Men who had forgotten both the time and donor were doubtless much surprised to be the recipients of such sums in consideration of favors long since buried in oblivion. Among those whose hearts were open to the interests of humanity, and recognizing the fact that all mankind are brothers and sisters, bequeathed their property accordingly we find the names of such as follows:—

Mrs. Sally I. K. Shepard, of Boston, gave to the Massachusatts Board of Mussions for Seymen the sum

their property accordingly we find the names of such as follows:—

Mrs. Saily I. K. Shepard, of Boston, gave to the Massachusstts Board of Missions for Seamen the soin of \$2,000; to the Bociety for Aged Widows and Single Women, \$5,000; to the Episcopal Charitable Society, \$1,000; to Christ Church. Boston, \$1,000; to the American Bible Society, \$1,000, and to Amherst College, the large sum of \$20,000.

Patrick Cushman, of Boston, gave to the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, \$500; to the House of the Angel Guardian, \$500; to the House of the Boston Academy of Notre Dame, \$100; to the superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame or her successor in charge of the School of the Holy Hedeemer, \$100;

to the superior in charge of the Broadway School at South Boston, or her successor, \$150.

Mrs. Lucy G. Marsh, of Roxbury, gave \$4,00 to the Board of Foreign Missions, hesides other small sams which at her death had been deposited in the bank. The rest of her property, which is said b be considerable, she gave in equal parts to the American Tract Society and the Massachusetts Home Missonary Society.

Tract Society and the Massachusetts Home Missonary Society.

John Riordan, of Boston, bequeathed to this St.

Vincent's Orphan Asylum \$500; to the College of All

Hailows, in Ireland, \$300; to the House of the Angel

Guardian of Boston, \$100; to the College of the Boly

Cross, \$200, and to the Poor School, kept by the Sisters of Notre Dame, \$200.

Mrs. Susan Brown, of East Boston, gave her hause
and lot to the Meridian street Methodist Episcopal
Church, to pass into the possession of the church on
the death of its present occupant.

Michael Herrain gave in his will the sum of \$300,
to be used in caring for the orphans of St. Stephen's
Church.

Church,
Thus it will be seen that a sum amounting to \$5,900 has been given to public institutions by persons residing within this county within the last eight months. This amount is considerably less than that of last year, but is sufficient to furnish an answer to those who wonder where the money comes from to sustain so many charitable and educational institutions.

The 350th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, or the seventh period of fifty years, ended with the month of October. On Sabbath, 1st instant, appropriate commemorative services were held in various Lutheran churches, including the one in Twenty-fifth street, where both the merining and evening discourses had reference to the great event. In Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, 50th a large audience assembled at Musical Fund Hall to hear for the first time in that city the celebrated Reformation symphony of "Mendelssohn." The Lutheran says:—"The majestic, soul-stirring chords of the opening movement, and indeed throughout the entire piece, were of a character never to be forgotten, while the intermingling of the ancient Church melody and the souring and surging of Luther's well known Battle Hymn, amid the richly descriptive sounds of condicting elements, seemed to reach the very sublimity of music." propriate commemorative services were held in

Clerical Amenities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Last Sunday afternoon, after reading to HERALD'S note upon "Religious Epithets," I attended a church not far from Wall street, where a reverend gentleman from a distant State, having been introduced by one of the pastors, addressed the Sunday school children. He did not enjoin these catechumens to honor their parents, according to God's commandment; but spoke disrespectfully of "Romish" priests as "se-called" spiritual fathers, and of their grasping as "se-called" spiritual fathers, and of their grasping disposition, while he hinted that contributions from the youthful audience to his fund for building a church would be thankfully received. He did not repeat the divine command that we should love our neighbors as ourselves, but dilated on the "abominations" of the Roman Catholic Church: thus holding up the members of that communion to the abhorrence of the children and teaching that playmates and neighbors who have adhered to the ancient faith are "abominable." Is our Saviour's injunction, "feed my lambs" with purity and truth to be distortedly interpreted that they shall be fed with bitterness and all uncharitableness? Seriously, I ask have the clergy ignored that greatest of virtues, charity, though they pray, at least on Quinquagesima Sunday, the Holy Ghost to "pour into their hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of air virtues, without which whosoever liven is counted dead before God?"

It seems to me that many ministers think that fidelity to their own creed is to be nourished by manifesting a bitterness towards all who are not within their pale, and that they are exempt from practising the ordinary courtesies of refined society. Would the word "abominations," if applied to the religious ceremonies of our Christian fellow citzens be tolerated even in the company of those who have not been blessed with a classical education? disposition, while he hinted that contributions from

progress of science and literature retarded beyond estimate. The order early made its power felt in France. Persecution after persecution merclessiy followed until the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew completed the programme of the authorities at Rome by their agents, the Jesuits, for the restoration of their power and the extermination of heretics. In 1764 the suppression of the Jesuits by Parliament brought relief in a measure to those against whom the fires of persecution had so long raged.

In 1885, under the patronage of James II., the Jesuits obtained a foothold in Engiand, and would have carried out their principles and purpose as they had done elsewhere but for the appeal to and timely interference of William, Prince of Orange, by which the calamnties that had befallen France and Spain were averted.

were averted.
Such is a brief view of the manner in which this order has verified the four purposes of their existence mentioned by your correspondent, and the fact that for the last two centuries they have consed to ply their vocation is owing not to a want of disposition but to the poor health of Popery.

The Observer thinks that the "late Episcopal General Convention, considering the importance of the able for what it has not done than for what it did." Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, has accepted the Lafayette College to preach the sermon at their next anniversary.

Rev. Dr. John Thompson has returned from Europe with greatly improved health, and has resumed his labors in his church, Thirty-fourth street, The managers of the American Bible Society at

their monthly meeting last week took hold of the to the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Rev. Dr. Scott said in his puipit recently, that h would advise every young man at the outset of his career:—First, to be a good Christian; Second, to insure his life, and, third, to get a good wife. Then he will be happy.

he will be happy.

Dr. Spring, now getting toward the nineties, says the best thirty years for work are after afty!

The Sunok Temperance Union, of Boston, through their Secretary, Rev. Dr. Chickering, are organizing new societies, as centres of temperance influence in different sections of inducace in that city. A New England Christian Temperance Convention is to be held at Tremont Temple, December 2.

England Christian Temperance Convention is to be held at Tremont Temple, December 2.

The new diocese of the Episcopal Church in Northern Now York will come into existence to-day, the 1sth of November. By the suggestion of the present Bishop the day will be celebrated in all the Episcopal churches in this part of the State by the administration of the Holy Communion at the morning service, when the offerings of the people will be appropriated to the find for the support of the Bishop, who is to be elected on the 2d of December.

The Primary Convention of Long Island, pursuant to the call of the Bishop of New York, will assemble in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M., at which hour morning prayer and the Litany will be said. The Bishop of New York will preach the sormon and administer the Holy Communion. At the close of these services the House will be organized for the dispatch of business.

At a recent meeting of French bishops and cardinals at Rome several reformatory measures were introduced, which, to the surprise of the conservatives, were favorably received by a majority. One of these was to revise the Council of Trent decision concerning the celibacy of the Catholic clergy and deciaring that they could marry, and the other was to abolish the Latin liturgy and substitute for it the language of the nation in which the service is performed. These measures will be reported to the Ecumenical Council soon to be held.

A new religious sect has sprung up in West Prussia ander the name of "Jumpers." At their "Marriage

Reumenical Council soon to be beid.

A new religious sect has sprung up in West Prussia under the name of "Jumpers." At their "Marriage with the Heavenly Bridegoom," as they call it, they fall into ecstacles expressed by wild jumpings. The whole congregation rises at a certain moment in order to imitate David's dancing before the Ark. This new sect is chiefly recruited from a village near saatzig, where some years ago a virgin commenced prophesying with great success until the government sent her to the workhouse.

The Presbyterian church has extended a call to Rev. Robert Proctor, of Aiton, N. Y., with a saiary of \$1,200.

The secretary of the Financial Committee of the

The secretary of the Pinancial Committee of the Spanish Evangeheat Society, Edinburg, states that "General Prim has declayed to Manage "Currers, one of

the agents of the Edinburg Spanish Evangelical So-ciety, and two other exiles, that they may enter Spain with their Bibles under their arms to preach its doctrines."

Rev. James Gibbons, late of Baltimore, on the 1st inst, was consecrated the Roman Catholic Bishop of North Carolina, at Wilmington, in the presence of a very large audience. Archbishop Spatchag, of Bal-timore, delivered an impressive discourse on the occasion. Rev. Mr. McManus, of Baltimore, took

part in the ceremonies.

Northville, Mich., is without a Presbyterian pastor. The church of eighty-five members there is willing to pay a fair preacher from \$300 to \$1,000.

A gentleman in Connecticut offers a premium of fity deliars for the best four-page tract on "Infant Baptism," the decision to be left with the committee of the Congregational, Sabbath School and Publishing Sectety of Boston. The manuscripts must be sent in before January 1. The people of Dr. Duryca's church in Brooklyn have established two mission Sabbath schools within a few weeks—one on Atlantic avenue, the other in Fulton avenue, and both not very far from Flatbush avenue. They are under the control of gentlemen experienced in Sunday school work, and will doubtless become eventually large schools.

Rev. Dwight M. Seward, D. D. has declined the

less become eventually large schools.

Rev. Dwight M. Seward, D.D., has declined the manimous call lately extended to him by the Second Presbyterian church of Elmira, N. Y. Dr. Seward remains pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Yonkers, N. Y., with which he has been connected since its organization.

Rev. W. C. Burchard, of the Presbytery of Meadville, Pa., has accepted a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian church of Rushville, Ill., and will entermon his duties immediately.

upon his duties immediately.

THAT "CURAN FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION."

The very latest dodge for making a few dimes that has come prominently before the public, receiving first class notices in advance, is the grand fillbustering expedition for the invasion and conquest and annexation of Cuba, gotten up by a pack of exceedingly hungry and thirsty sharpers, who live upon their wits when more substantial food cannot be had, and who, while making "Rome howl," in the figurative sense, are prepared to dispose of commission at unprecedentedly low prices, considering the de-mand, from the rank of brevet high private to that

of the captain generalcy of the ever faithful island. In fact, things have been so "fixed" that, the money forthcoming, every man desirous of invading Cuba and getting, on landing, a rope around his neck for his temerity, can become a member of the army of liberation, with the rank of colonel or general, or, if he prefers it, he can go il on his own hook alone

if he has the "spons." In this city, outside of the swamp, if you want to have "rocks" and be "dush," and smoke Connecti-cut cabbage leaf Havanas and liquify on unrectified blue-blazes, imported all' the way from New Jersey, there is nothing like leather with brass-headed nails driven therein. Cheek takes. It is the only qualification necessary for those wariors who delight in telescopic views of the tented field, and who smell the battle from afar-from a mighty considerable distance-and are not afraid of the "spiles."

The expeditionary corps is composed mainly of D. B.'s, and were it possible to get rid of them the whiskey rations in New York would be greatly improved. So long as the "braves" of the Cubau "army of liberation" float around the city it is not to be expected, that is, in reason, good old Kentucky be expected, that is, in reason, good old Kentucky will be found in any of the dispensatories licensed by the Excise Commissioners. We shall have a return of the Bourbon when the benziners travel to the Queen of the Antilles. Old soakers will rejoice thereat, when, perhaps, the thirsty souls "sold" by the conspirators and sharpers of Manhattan, are suffering from a scarcity of aquadiente.

The sharpers are not so sharp as they might be. If they would add to the commissions they offer "dirt cheap" to adventurers the star of the "Order of the Garrote" they might "turn an honest penny," and so help the swindle a little further en route to the devil.

commission is yours."

"Cheap, by thunder, But 'spose I haint got that much, what follers!"

"How much can you raise?"

"Sixty or mayhap seventy-five dollars, say."

"There's a first fleutenancy vacant, let me see, in company C, Fifth regiment. You can have it for seventy-five dollars. You ought to be capain, old fell—for, you see, the higher up you are, the bigger your share of plunder when we "fick" the Spainards in Cuba out of their boots. There is a good many Mexican and Carotin dollars there, and any quantity

in Cuba out of their boots. There is a good many Mexican and Carous doilars there, and any quantity of golden onzas," and the Colonel, with a wmk, poked his subject in the ribs.

"You don't say! Well, colonel, I'm your man. I don't care for the plunper so much as for the fun of the thing. Just you make me a captain and I'll ow you twenty-five dollars."

"Well, seeing its you. I'll have things fixed. Let's get a crink, and you keep mum until we sail—which will be just as soon as we can arrange with the government. We have got plenty of money—oli, yes, and everything else—we have. But mums the word," and with this precaution the new captain in the army of liberators goes to the nearest aquafortis establishment and takes a "burn" with the colonel, out of the seventy-five deliars he has just paid over for the captain's commonshion.

The meaning of all this is, the Cuban expedition, now organizing in this city, is a hoge swindle.

SAILING OF STEAMERS YESTERDAY.

The average number of foreign bound steamships left this port yesterday. Of coastwise steamers, the number that sailed for New Orleans was larger than usual. FOREIGN.

The City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, for Liverpoot and Queenstown, sailed from pler 45 North river, at ne o'clock, having on board 80 first class cabin and

nearly 200 steerage passengers. Her freight consisted of cotton and provisions. No specie.

The Hibernia, Captain Maaro, for Glasgow and Londonderry, salled from pier 20 North river, at noon, with 23 cabin and 76 steerage passengers.

Cargo of a general character. No specie. The Erin, Captain Webster, for Liverpool and

The Eria, Captain Webster, for Liverpool and Queenstown, left pier 47 North river, at two o'clock in the afternoon, having on board 25 cabin and 112 steerage passengers, and a cargo of grain, cheese and provisions. No specie.

The St. Laurent, Captain Bocande, for Brest and Havre, sailed from pier 50 North river, at noon, with 162 first class passengers. Full cargo of cotton, and \$250,000 in specie.

The Cella, Captain Gledell, for London, left pier No. 8 North riqer, tais morning, at six o'clock, with 29 first class cabin and 50 steerage passengers. Freight of grain and four. No specie.

Coastwing.

The Victor, Captain Gledel, for New Orleans direct, left pier 20 East river in the afternoon, with 4 cabin and 10 steerage passengers. Cargo assorted.

The Cortes, Captain Gales, for New Orleans direct, left pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock, with 25 cabin passengers and nearly a full cargo of dry, goods.

The United States Captain Norton, for New Orleans.

left pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock, with 25 cabin passengers and nearly a full cargo of dry goods.

The United States, Captain Norton, for New Orleans direct, sailed at three o'clock from pier 12 North river, having on board 22 cabin and 4 steerage passengers. Cargo of merchandise.

The Bienville, Captain Baker, for New Orleans, calling at Havana, left in the afternoon from pier 26 North river, with 36 cabin passengers and a miscele laneous ireight.

The Fing Captain Hoffman, for Mobile via Fernandina routs, took her departure from pier 20 North river at three o'clock, having on board 40 first class and 32 second class passengers and a general cargo. The San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, for Savannah, connecting fwith Georgis ralirond, left pier No. 5 North river in the afternoon, with 79 cabin passengers and half a cargo, assorted.

The Huntaville, Captain Crowell, for Savannah, sailed from pier 19 North river at three o'clock, with 30 cabin passengers and a miscellaneous reight.

The Champion, Captain Lockwood, for Charleston and the Florida ports, left pier No. 5 North river, in the afternoon, with 50 cabin, 10 steerage passengers and nearly a full assorted cargo.

The Virginia, Captain Drew, for washington and Georgetown, D. C., sailed from pier 15 East river, as four o'clock, with a few cabin passengers and a miscellaneous reight.

The William P. Clyde, Captain Powell, for Wilamington, N. C., left pier It East river, in the afternoon, with 5 cabin passengers and a miscellaneous cargo.

The Isaac Bell, Captain Bournes, for Norfolk, Cip Her Isaac Bell, Captain Powell, or Norfolk, Cip Her Miscanders and the second passengers and a miscellaneous cargo.

cargo.
The Isaac Bell, Captain Bournes, for Norio'k, City
Point and Richmond, left at two o'cleck, with 42
cabin passengers and a varied freight.